

Saudi Said to Praise Pact

Palestinian Denounces Faisal Over Sadat-Hussein Accord

BEIRUT, Aug. 5 (UPI).—A Palestinian guerrilla leader underscored today the deteriorating relations between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Arab governments by criticizing King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and warning against attempts to sabotage the guerrilla movement's position in Lebanon.

The guerrilla leader, Salah Khalaf, better known as Abu Iyad, spoke at the opening session here of a five-day conference of the Palestinian Women's Union.

Abu Iyad, who is second in command in the largest guerrilla

organization, el-Fatah, declared: "We tell Faisal 'no' as strongly as we had told it to Sadat."

He was commenting on reports from Cairo that the Saudi King, who is on a visit to Egypt, had praised President Anwar Sadat for an agreement with King Hussein of Jordan recognizing the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the representative of all Palestinians outside Jordan.

Hussein's Authority

By implication, the agreement recognized King Hussein's authority over Palestinians in Jordan, including the Israeli-occupied West Bank, a point resented by Palestinians hopeful of creating an independent country on the West Bank after an Israeli withdrawal.

Referring to King Faisal's praise of Mr. Sadat, Abu Iyad asked: "What did he praise him for? For dividing the Palestinian people?"

The Fatah deputy also criticized Saudi Arabia for what he called inadequate financial assistance to the guerrilla movement at a time when the country was "pouring millions" into Egypt.

"We are not against aid given to Egypt or to Syria," he said, "but there should be a fair distribution of this assistance where we [Palestinians] are concerned."

Palestinian sources said the fact that King Faisal had now sided with Mr. Sadat and King Hussein was a hard blow to Fatah, which had always counted on Saudi support and financial subsidies. King Faisal had singled out this group for his aid because of his disapproval of Marxist factions in other guerrilla groups.

Agitation Claim

The guerrilla leader said that attempts were being made to provoke a confrontation between the Palestinians and Lebanese authorities.

He charged that intelligence organs of six or seven Arab states were engaged in underground activity here. "They all try to make it appear as if the guerrillas are responsible for this activity."

Mrs. Issam Abdel Hadi, the president of the Palestinian Women's Union, promised that its members would be more active in the guerrilla movement. She recited a long list of Palestinian women who, she said, have taken part in guerrilla operations.

One of them, Leila Khalid, was in the audience at the UNESCO building, where the conference is being held and which today was heavily guarded by the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command, the guerrillas' military police.

Mile Khalid, a member of the militant Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has participated in the hijacking of several foreign airliners.

Al Ahram said that Jordan's King Hussein committed himself to this stand during his talks in mid-July with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Fahmy as declaring support for the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and opposing King Hussein's plan for a federation between the East and West Banks of the River Jordan.

Al Ahram did not try to rescind Egypt's stand with its declaration of support, at the end of the Sadat-Hussein talks, for a military disengagement agreement between Jordan and Israel. Under such an agreement, parts of the West Bank are considered certain to be returned to the Jordanian government.

Kissinger-Arab Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger this week will open a new round of talks, with Arab leaders, conferring first with Premier Zaid Rifai of Jordan on ways to save the fragile peace in the Middle East, State Department officials said today.

They said that Mr. Rifai will probably arrive tomorrow. Egypt's Foreign Minister, Fahmy, is expected next week, they said, and a Syrian representative will arrive sometime later. The officials said that Mr. Kissinger arranged the talks last week after consulting here with Deputy Premier Yigal Allon of Israel.

The State Department aides said that Mr. Kissinger's talks may be a prelude to an autumn reopening of the Geneva peace on the Middle East.

France, Egypt Begin Talks on Better Ties

PARIS, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—France and Egypt today began talks aimed at opening a new era of close cooperation and improving trade and political relations between the Common Market and the Arab world.

Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, had his first working session with the French Foreign Minister, Jean Sauvagnargues. The ministers are due to attend three sessions of a French-Egyptian commission set up in December to promote economic, scientific, political and cultural relations between the two countries.

Hussein to Canada

AMMAN, Aug. 5 (AP).—King Hussein and Queen Alia left today for a three-day visit to Canada. They are expected to visit the United States and some European countries before returning to Jordan.

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Michael Goldberg, Chequena, New York

"I prefer to fly an American airline — patriotic pride, I suppose. The food on our 747 was better than most foreign airlines—we had a choice of 3 meals."

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ON TOUR—Waiting in a copter in Nicosia to inspect the truce line are, from left, Maj. Angelos Tsolakis (Greece), Col. Nezli Chakar (Turkey) and Col. Jerry Hunter (U.K.).

Athens Reviews Defenses Of Isles Off Turkish Coast

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Premier Constantine Caramanlis conferred with his armed-forces chiefs today as tension over Cyprus increased between Turkey and Greece.

Among the points they discussed was the defense of the vulnerable Greek islands close to the Turkish coast, according to an authoritative source.

Gen. Grigorios Bonanos, chief of the armed forces, and the heads of the three services, as well as Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff-Tositsas, took part in the meeting at defense headquarters.

It followed reported violations of Greek air space by Turkish planes yesterday in the coastal areas as well as along the Greek-Turkish border in Thrace.

Greece put its Army III Corps and some air force units in an advanced stage of preparedness for about 11 hours because of the violations.

Turkish Foreign Minister Turhan Gunes today accused Greece and Greek Cypriots of violating terms of the Geneva cease-fire accord and trying to poison the atmosphere of the Geneva talks, which are due to resume Thursday.

"Turkey will not be the loser if the second round of Geneva negotiations does not materialize," Mr. Gunes told a news conference.

Diplomatic Contacts

On the diplomatic front,

Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister George Mavros continued his meetings with foreign envoys aimed at winning support for Greece's cause.

Today he met the British, Jap-

34 Priests Resign In Spain Protest

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Aug. 5 (API).

Thirty-four Catholic priests today resigned from their posts in 40 churches of the Zaragoza diocese to support the Rev. Alberto Delso, who was recently dismissed, church sources reported.

Father Delso of the Fabara village parish was dismissed by church authorities after being charged with having created "religious and moral unrest" through "attitudes, ideas and language" at his church.

In Hunt for Pyromaniac-Poisoner

Use of Government Files Upsets Swedes

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Should a country's secret files on its people be opened in order to trap someone regarded as a dangerous madman?

This is the question now being debated in Sweden and the government will take a decision this month.

Somewhere in central Sweden lives a pyromaniac who has thwarted all attempts by police to identify and track him down for the last 10 years. The pyromaniac has been burning small shops in and around the town of Arboga, about 90 miles west of Stockholm.

The search has been intensified recently since someone—and police believe it is the same person—started putting poisonous substances in baby food in stores in the Arboga area. No deaths have been reported.

Threatening Messages

The criminal has also left threatening handwritten messages which detectives think they can use to track him down, helped by handwriting experts.

Since all the crimes have been committed in one area, police officials have asked for access to confidential files of Sweden's Central Bureau of Statistics, in which are compiled personal details and signatures of all Swedish citizens.

The personal files were assembled in 1970 despite deep mistrust by many Swedes who saw a danger that some totalitarian administration of the future could misuse it.

The government gave assurances that the files could only be used as statistics and not to pry into people's private lives.

Ask for Exception

Now the police are asking for an exception to that rule and there has been a cry of alarm.

Liberal parliamentarian Kertun Aner said: "Every exception to a rule can lead to a new practice. I can understand the difficult situation the police are in. But we cannot alter the law every time an extreme case occurs."

The newspaper Aftonbladet, a principal voice of Social-Demo-

But Votes Readiness to Fight Again

Mozambique Guerrilla Leader Sees Peace

TETE, Mozambique, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Until this week, Raimundo Dalepa was Tete's most hunted guerrilla. Communist Chinese instructors across the border in Tanzania taught him the nighttime hit-and-run tactics which made him the scourge of central Mozambique.

But a few days ago he shook hands with the Portuguese soldiers at Tete, a dusty town by the Zambezi River. Independently of their leaders, the men on the ground had decided to call it a day.

"But we start again tomorrow," if necessary, he said, squatting under the eaves of a grass hut. Five armed insurgents, his bodyguard for the trip to Tete from his redoubt in the bush, nodded approval.

"We fought for independence, for freedom from colonialism under the Portuguese. We did what was necessary. I think we will be free," he said, gesturing with long naked fingers.

When he primed, he showed the filed-down teeth of his Makonde tribe which supplied 90 percent of Fretilin's (Mozambique Liberation Front) 10,000-man fighting force.

He claimed victory in the 11-year war against Portugal's 60,000 troops in this East African colony. In fact, the war-weary troops on both sides saw no point in fighting on after the April 25 coup in Lisbon promised decolonization.

"We passed a very bad time in the bush. Sometimes no women. Sometimes no food. When it rained, we had no protection. Often, we had to steal clothes," he said.

Then he slipped off his shirt and undid his trousers. A black Russian pistol thudded to the ground, and, turning to pick it up, he reached round his back, which showed an ugly scar. His buttocks bore nine marks.

"Seven times I was shot. They



Raimundo Dalepa

took a long time healing. But the time we knew what we were fighting for," he said. He bent his chest and spat at ground.

"But now there is peace; we want to be friends, you know. We don't mind white people brown people. We want no racism," he said.

Question of Killing

When asked "How many have you killed?" he paused.

"You know, that is very difficult to answer. I didn't count them. But it was many. Sorry," he said.

Mr. Dalepa, 27, was born Tanzania. But his parents live along the Rovuma River, frontier between Tanzania and Mozambique. He entered Fretilin in November, 1964, and trained at Nachimweya, in Tete.

"Without Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Fretilin never would have made such progress," he said. "He is a wonderful man."

Best General in Laos Talks Of War, Peace, Negotiation

By George McArthur

LONG CHENG, Laos, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The most effective general produced by the government side in three decades of war in Laos, Lt. Gen. Vang Pao, star nowadays in his once-secret mountain fortress, his maps still showing North Vietnamese troops looking down his throat, and shrugs as he says, "The war is over."

Then gesturing toward his big wall map, the Meo tribal leader who began to fight as a French Army second lieutenant in the early 1950s adds: "But we will never have peace as long as the North Vietnamese are here."

These are difficult times for the 45-year-old soldier who was lifted from relative obscurity by America's Central Intelligence Agency about 15 years ago. The reason was simple: Unlike his Laotian counterparts, Gen. Vang Pao was energetic.

The tribal mountain people, unlike the lowland Laotians, were willing to fight and were unafraid of the Vietnamese. With CIA money, Gen. Vang Pao led the army that carried the brunt of the fighting.

Now, a coalition government is installed in the capital of Vientiane and a de facto partition of Laos has been accepted—with most of the Meo hills given up to the North Vietnamese and the South Vietnamese and the hill tribes.

As was the case with the war itself, the Meo and other tribal people have had little voice in the so-called peace.

It is a sign of the times that the Americans are planting grass at Long Cheng, Gen. Vang Pao's mountain base which was virtually destroyed three times during the war. The base was once as full of CIA secrets as its existence was denied.

Nestled below a cloud-topped peak called Skyline Ridge, its short airstrip, situated on bomb-laden warplanes, often under shellfire, the base held much of the world's attention in 1972. With terrible bloodshed and vast American air support it survived—at one time North Vietnamese soldiers reached the ground floor of Gen. Vang Pao's stone house but were shot down by tribal soldiers on the second floor. In those days, Long Cheng was the symbol of the war in Laos.

In this fortress valley, midway between Vientiane and the Plain des Jarres, which the Communists forces have occupied for four years, Gen. Vang Pao holds sway as something of a warlord, although hardly in the old tradition.

In this, Gen. Vang Pao is simply commander of military region. But in fact he is the leader of about 200,000 people who make up the Meo tribes.

There is little that Gen. Vang Pao can do to regain the Plain des Jarres around the Plain des Jarres.

Negotiators in Vientiane are now attempting to draw some

Writer Mihajlov Appeals to Tito Against Eviction

BELGRADE, Aug. 5 (UPI).

Yugoslav dissident writer Mihajlov appealed personally to President Tito for intervention after a court ordered him out of his apartment.

"Either enable me to stay in this country or send me to leave the country," wrote in a letter to the Press made available to Western journalists.

The 40-year-old author of "Cow Summer" and "Themes," both published in the West, said that without the permission he could not make his living writing for foreign newspapers and magazines.

Mihajlov was released from prison in March, 1970, after serving a three-and-a-half year sentence for spreading hostile propaganda. He has been released on parole and has had a brush with the authorities.

He was ordered evicted from the apartment June 28 on grounds that he did not fit in.

Mr. Mihajlov said today he expected the ruling would effect soon, although a final appeal might delay the move a month.

Negotiations in Vientiane are

now attempting to draw some

Brussels Police Tie Bomb Blast To Spanish Unit

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Four bombs, apparently set by Spanish extremists, exploded within hours of one another, shattering windows and killing several persons police

The largest blast occurred shortly after 9:20 a.m. when a bomb exploded in a car parked outside the Spanish Iberia Airlines office in downtown Brussels.

Police said five persons were injured as pieces of glass shattered and sprayed across the street. One of the injured, an Iberia secretary and a maintenance man, were hospitalized, they said.

The other bombs exploded "down" in front of branches of a Spanish bank. One bomb went off inside a garage outside a downtown bar or the bank. A third bomb exploded near a car in front of bank's suburban branch a damaged its frontage.

Police said they found pamphlets signed by the International Revolutionary Action Group scattered outside the two banks. The group has carried out a number of protests against the Spanish government.



TOTALIZED—Remains of a car after a bomb in it

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Tuesday, August 6, 1974

Coda of an Empire

It is peculiarly appropriate that Abdulfahim Abby Farah, UN under secretary for special political questions, is expected to play an important role in the forthcoming negotiations over the independence of Portugal's African territories. For not only is it an acceptance by Portugal of the authority—or at least influence—of the UN; the under secretary's full title is a recognition that the divorce of mainland Portugal from Africa constitutes a very special political problem indeed. Mr. Farah is also Somalia's ambassador to the UN.

It was the costly slough of the African wars that brought Portugal the freedom it now enjoys under a disillusioned military. And the new regime has come to accept the reality that partial solutions for the African question, however rational, will not end the drain on Portuguese resources represented by those wars. The constitutional provision that overseas territories are integral parts of Portugal (as Algeria was a Department of France) has been eliminated; secretary-general Waldheim of the UN was able to announce that Portuguese Guinea-Bissau would be recognized as independent, and that "immediate steps" would be taken by the Portuguese government to move toward the same status for Mozambique, and seek "contacts" as soon as possible for a similar goal with respect to Angola.

All of this constitutes the coda of an empire, the last notes of a turbulent sym-

phony that began in the days of Prince Henry the Navigator, with the explorations of such men as Vasco da Gama, and the grand gesture whereby the Pope divided the new Western world between Spain and Portugal. But it cannot be expected that those dying chords will be harmonious; whatever the intentions of the government in Lisbon and of the UN, it is impossible that ties as old and as close as those between Portugal and Africa can be severed without bitter complexities.

For the Africans themselves are by no means at one about the results of the Portuguese renunciation. There are divided political groups within the territories at stake; there are fearful or ambitious neighbors near them. The post-colonial history of Africa has been far from peaceful, and whether one ascribes these difficulties to the colonial legacy, to lack of experience in responsible self-government or to the innate human tendency to make trouble, they constitute grave obstacles to the orderly transfer of authority from Lisbon to Africa.

Nevertheless, while national independence meets its disappointments and heartbreaks, there is an inevitability about the actions of Portugal, in seeking to free itself from the burdens of an outmoded empire, that makes these latest decisions welcome. The weight of history in the face of change can be too great to bear, and change, for good or ill, is the dominant theme of Africa today.

Good Start in Greece

In less than two weeks, Constantine Caramanlis and the wide spectrum of democratic forces supporting his government of national unity have transformed the political climate in Greece. Mr. Caramanlis is no miracle worker, but—given the political realities in Greece after seven years of military dictatorship plus the Cyprus crisis—it is difficult to see how the 67-year-old premier could have progressed any more rapidly toward the restoration of national consensus, freedom and political democracy.

Mr. Caramanlis immediately restored freedom of speech and of the press. He decreed a sweeping political amnesty, releasing thousands who had been jailed and often tortured by the military police. And he restored the citizenship of eminent Greeks who had been stripped of rights for speaking or acting against the corrupt and repressive military regime.

Returning to Greece after 11 years in exile, he was able in a remarkably short time to construct a cabinet of experienced, qualified ministers representing most democratic tendencies from moderate left to moderate right and including fresh talent that had been imprisoned or exiled by the military rulers. By way of emphasizing the exodus of the armed forces from power, he named as defense minister a veteran civilian politician and foe of the fallen junta, former Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff.

* * *

Mr. Caramanlis has also reinstated Greece's 1952 constitution, scrapping the junta's 1963 document which attempted to entrench the armed forces in a permanent position of decisive political power, beyond the control of any civilian government. He has re-signed some of the most dubious personnel from the former junta to remote posts far from the Athens headquarters.

What Mr. Caramanlis has thus far refused to do is to take drastic punitive action against the officers who overthrew the legitimate government in 1967 or even against those responsible for the persecutions and torture over the seven years of the dictatorship. The necessity for maintaining as much armed forces unity as pos-

sible in light of the Cyprus crisis is probably a factor in the premier's hesitation on this matter.

Even many Greeks imprisoned or exiled by the junta believe, however, that the armed forces will clean their own house, thoroughly and quite promptly, if they are not subjected to wholesale humiliation for the junta's excesses. The decisive pressure for the withdrawal of Gen. Ioannides and his henchmen and for the invitation to Mr. Caramanlis to restore civilian rule came, after all, from within the army.

Senior officers, acutely embarrassed by the repression, might have overthrown the junta at various times during the last seven years had they not been persuaded that its continuation in power was favored by the United States. The report that Washington has now instructed its agencies, including the CIA, to keep hands off Greek politics is as welcome as it is overdue.

So far, Mr. Caramanlis's performance—even including his refusal to deal preemptively with junta leaders and his postponement of any decision on the future of King Constantine and the monarchy—has enjoyed broad support. The only major dissenting voice has been that of Andreas Papandreou, son of the late premier, who has moved steadily leftward in his years of exile.

Mr. Papandreou will run great risk if he launches all-out political war on the government of national unity. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Caramanlis will make good his pledge to hold free elections, probably within six months, and restore parliamentary democracy at the earliest feasible moment.

Only a return to the bitter political warfare that helped bring on the 1967 coup, or the continuation of Turkey's reckless expansion on Cyprus, would be likely to disrupt the Caramanlis timetable and risk new political intervention by Greece's armed forces. The allies of Turkey must make every effort to persuade it to be reasonable. Only Mr. Papandreou can decide if he also will be reasonable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Views of Impeachment

When a U.S. president sneezes, Europe catches cold and the world gets a flu. Mr. Nixon's trial by the Senate will last "no less than two months," according to Mike Mansfield. Anything can happen during those two months. The purulent abscesses drained with so much difficulty by Kissinger may again start to be gangrenous for the world. In Vietnam, any conflagration is possible.

—From *L'Aurore* (Paris).

* * *

At best, Nixon is hoping to make the impeachment debates drag on in order to oblige the Senate to take its decision after the November elections. He is hoping that the members of his party, who most probably will be defeated but will keep their seats until Jan. 20, will feel freer to support his cause. Yet the contrary argument is just as valid. In the event of an overwhelming defeat of the Republicans, the defeated

might judge it more important to save their party than Nixon.

—From *France-Soir* (Paris).

Shift Against Turkey

In the early stages of the Cyprus crisis it was natural that there should be a lot of international sympathy for Turkey... Circumstances have now changed. The new Greek government is basking in domestic and foreign approval and there is widespread worry that its stability might be endangered by further humiliation in Cyprus. Even though it was not responsible for the situation in which it finds itself it is bound to bear some responsibility for the outcome. Its threat to boycott the Geneva talks may be tactical but it is an indication of the limits beyond which it feels it cannot allow itself to be pushed. The balance of international opinion is therefore swinging against Turkey.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Aug. 6, 1899

CLEVELAND.—The conditions of the big strike here are unique because of the use of the boycott as a weapon against employers. The second strike on the big consolidated trolley lines of Cleveland has developed into the most remarkable boycott ever known in the United States. The boycott is as strong now as it was two weeks ago. It has extended to stores and shops.

Fifty Years Ago

Aug. 6, 1924

BERLIN.—Russian newspapers here have published the contents of the so-called "political testament" of Lenin, a document Lenin penned in 1922. In this document he passes judgment on his Communist colleagues and their respective merits. Strangely enough, he found most of them without merit. Stalin explained Lenin's censure as a product of his diseased mind and body.



France's Big European Initiative

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—The French have now shown their hand on what their "major European initiative" before the year's end is to be. Another nine-nation summit meeting is to be convened, this one in Paris, and the French idea still is not unanimous on the role of the Group of 12, which was set up at the Washington energy conference to adopt a common sharing policy among oil-consuming nations. It may be expected that this group of 12 nations will do its work inside the OECD, with France subsequently joining the group. It still is unclear how an OECD energy group, an EEC group and Arab energy cooperation all would fit together.

The lessons of their disastrous meeting in Copenhagen last December still are fresh enough for the Europeans to be wary of future summits. But the perils of failure must be risked again, for there is a growing feeling in Europe that something must be done—in spite of the Bush—if Europe is to be saved as a community of nations.

There is a strong sense of déjà vu here as Europe enters the August doldrums. Nothing has been working, and there even are those (Denis Healey is one) who say quite simply that there is no European community anymore: that the three pillars that had been painfully erected—customs union, common agriculture policy and monetary union—have been torn apart by recent events, and that the community survives in name only.

Thus the sense of urgency in Paris. President Giscard d'Estaing wants to pull something out of the French chapeau before Dec. 31 while France is still chairing the community's Council of Ministers. Given his predilections, one might expect an effort to push forward the now dormant plans for economic and monetary union. But the word is that what the French have in mind is more political than economic.

Change of View

Before their collective departure earlier this year, Messrs. Brandt, Pompidou and Heath were coming to understand that the traditional analysis about economic agreement leading Europe forward into political union and ultimate defense cooperation was wrong. Karl Marx, with his economic interpretation of history, might have agreed with that thinking, but reality did not. What Europe lacked was not the economic necessity to unite, but the political will. The Copenhagen summit was to provide the great political leap forward, but along the way the Middle East and its oil intruded.

Energy, not the British, is the great problem confronting Europe today, and the most responsible for undoing the work that had been done. Europe can get along without the British—perhaps would be better off—but not without the Middle East. The Euro-Arab dialogue that began here last week could be—and the word could must be emphasized—of high ultimate significance.

This is journalism at its dirtiest (and if anything else, it bears out the good judgment of those responsible for undoing the work that had been done). Europe can get along without the British—perhaps would be better off—but not without the Middle East. The Euro-Arab dialogue that began here last week could be—and the word could must be emphasized—of high ultimate significance.

Or energy, as on other matters, the British influence in the community is highly negative. When Peter Shore, the trade secretary, presented in a factual, rather than implied manner, that "a voice with a Senior Official's accent kept hedging him [Haig] in the background. 'Tell him it wasn't me, make sure he knows it wasn't me,'" and so forth.

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picious of their partners, and what is seen as the Continent's dark plot to put its hands on British North Sea oil through some kind of common energy policy. Secondly, the community still is not unanimous on the role of the Group of 12, which was set up at the Washington energy conference to adopt a common sharing policy among oil-consuming nations. It may be expected that this group of 12 nations will do its work inside the OECD, with France subsequently joining the group. It still is unclear how an OECD energy group, an EEC group and Arab energy cooperation all would fit together.

Any kind of clear British result would improve the present situation. Whether it is Labor or a solid majority coalition, one would expect the new government to govern in the interests of the nation, rather than those of the party, which is the present case. An end-of-the-year European summit then would be able to achieve concrete political results—such as establishment of the long talked-about political secretariat in Paris—which would mark the first permanent, fixed, purely political institution the community has ever had.

It would be a considerable improvement. The rest of the world would then know who speaks for the community, and who to speak to when the nine-nation summit would bear

No Time for Gimmicks

By Barry M. Goldwater

and—politics being what it is—a time—indeed, it perhaps is the least "likely" time—in our history—for a resort to gimmicks that would bypass the constitutional processes.

Yet that is precisely what was proposed following the House Judiciary Committee's votes to recommend impeachment of Presidents Nixon. And it is precisely the kind of thing the White House spent at least a half a day considering before House Republicans shot down the idea of a "coup-tout."

The suggestion was for the President to concede impeachment and move immediately to a trial in the Senate on the watergate charges. This way House members would not be required to vote for or against the ouster of a president.

The scenario called for me to play an important role either as the initiator or leader of such a group, and from the very first I told anyone who asked me that I would never take such action.

As a legislator and as an American I am strongly opposed to any plan that might circumvent the Constitution in the middle of a governmental crisis. I strongly feel that those who want to follow this course should start out by proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Remember, this is the charter we have lived and prospered under for 200 years and it is also the charter that has been honored throughout the world as the most enlightened approach to government by, for and of the people ever devised.

It makes a difference also, I believe, that the constitutional process of impeachment has begun, with many millions of Americans sitting by as witnesses. What would the House tell Americans who watched the proceedings before the Rodino committee if it decided to postpone all debate on this important matter?

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As a legislator and as an American I am strongly opposed to any plan that might circumvent the Constitution in the middle of a governmental crisis. I strongly feel that those who want to follow this course should start out by proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

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Bernard Levin

From London:

One of the few things that is certain about the next election is that, whichever party leader loses it, is out of politics for good.

Choice of Issue

what they did instead was pick, with great care, issues which they could reasonably assume that the majority of the country did not support. One obvious example: On the bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, the Conservatives and Liberals could have combined in an attempt to defeat it, but the measure altogether, while ensuring that the Tories have to cancel their own conference, (second week in October) and get on with electioneering. And that is just the kind of scenario that would appeal most to Mr. Wilson.

But before we look ahead, let us look back. The parliamentary session that has ended was an extraordinary one, indeed one of the strangest in modern times. The knife-edge result of the February election, with its resultant minority Labor government, produced a situation virtually without precedent since the party system in its present form was firmly established: again and again government legislation was amended, or important parts of it defeated, by a combination

International Prize Winner

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1974

Page 3

Noted Soviet Writer Is Said to Get Permission to Leave

By Peter Danos

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Vis-Nebrasov, one of the Soviet Union's most popular writers of postwar years, has received permission to leave the country, informed sources said last night. Mr. Nebrasov, 62, who was awarded the Stalin Prize for a controversial novel about the Battle of Stalingrad, applied for a visa last winter and plans to go to Switzerland. In February, after the expulsion of fellow novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Mr. Nebrasov issued a public denunciation of official controls on writers and literature.

In recent months, unofficial sources reported that Mr. Nebrasov had been approached by some senior Soviet officials and urged not to emigrate. Mr. Nebrasov is not a Jew, and his wish to leave the country cannot be dismissed by the authorities here as a Zionist gesture.

Like Rostropovich

Rather, Mr. Nebrasov's departure is considered comparable to that of the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, who was permitted to go to London "for two years" and is not expected by his friends to return.

Mr. Nebrasov retained great personal popularity and literary influence in the Soviet Union in spite of a series of run-ins with the authorities in the last 14 years. His books are still better known in this country, Russians say, than those of Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

The 1946 novel called, "In the Stalingrad Trenches," was attacked at the time of its publication as lacking in glorification of the Soviet soldier. But Stalin himself approved of the book and the latest edition of the Soviet Literary Encyclopedia, published in 1968, calls it "one of the best works of Soviet fiction."

Trip to U.S.

Mr. Nebrasov was publicly criticized in 1962 by Nikita Khrushchev, then Soviet premier and party head, for a book based on a short trip to the United States. The ban on his work was lifted by Mr. Khrushchev's successors, but Mr. Nebrasov got in trouble again in 1969 for, among other things, making a speech on the 25th anniversary of the massacre of Jews at Babyl Yar, near Kiev. Subsequent investigations led to Mr. Nebrasov's expulsion from the Communist party.

In his February statement, Mr. Nebrasov said the Soviet Union is losing talented people who are being sent or choosing to go abroad. "Who needs this?" he wrote. "Are we being too generous by throwing away people of whom we should be proud? ... All become part of someone else's culture. Who will be left to us?"

Government casualties were set as 25 killed and 83 wounded as the fighting moved into its 14 consecutive day on the northern and central coasts of Vietnam.

President Nguyen Van Thieu charged in a speech that the communists attacks were in preparation for a general offensive.

Recalls Tet Offensive

SAIGON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Saigon command said today that North Vietnamese troops, moving under a barrage of shells, attacked government rangers on the outskirts of Due Dec, 20 miles south of Danang.

The command said government forces killed 200 North Vietnamese in repelling the attack on the district town with heavy air and artillery support.

Government casualties were set as 25 killed and 83 wounded as the fighting moved into its 14 consecutive day on the northern and central coasts of Vietnam.

President Nguyen Van Thieu charged in a speech that the communists attacks were in preparation for a general offensive.

Tentative Accord Ends Threat of U.S. Phone Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Bell Telephone System and its unions have reached tentative agreement on a \$3-billion, three-year contract, averting a nationwide telephone strike scheduled for today. Bell is part of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

But negotiators for members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers employed by the Western Electric Co., a Bell subsidiary, rejected the tentative agreement, and IBEW members struck at least 10 Western Electric plants.

The tentative agreement covers the 500,000-member Communications Workers of America. IBEW members employed directly by Bell and a group of 35 smaller independent unions.

An IBEW spokesman said about 100 IBEW members work for Western Electric and 65,000 more work directly for Bell.

A Western Electric spokesman said IBEW members had set up pickets at 10 of the 15 Western Electric plants employing IBEW members. He estimated that 56,000 to 57,000 IBEW workers were on strike.

The tentative Bell agreement, which requires rank-and-file approval, would boost wages by 3.8 per cent during the next three years.

Cambodian Fighting

In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian command said government troops launched a large operation to drive insurgents from their rocket range of the city.

The insurgents, positioned as far as Phnom Penh, shot three times, launched three rockets into the city. One person was reportedly wounded. During the last week rebels have fired 17 rockets at the city, killing six and wounding 30, the command said.

The command also said that the Cambodian People's Army had captured a village 20 miles north of the capital.

U.S. Steel Firms Indicted for Rigging Bids in Florida

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Four steel companies were indicted today by a federal grand jury for conspiring to rig bids and waste construction contracts by using reinforcing steel sold in Florida, the Justice Department said.

The department said the grand jury in Tampa, Fla., returned indictments against:

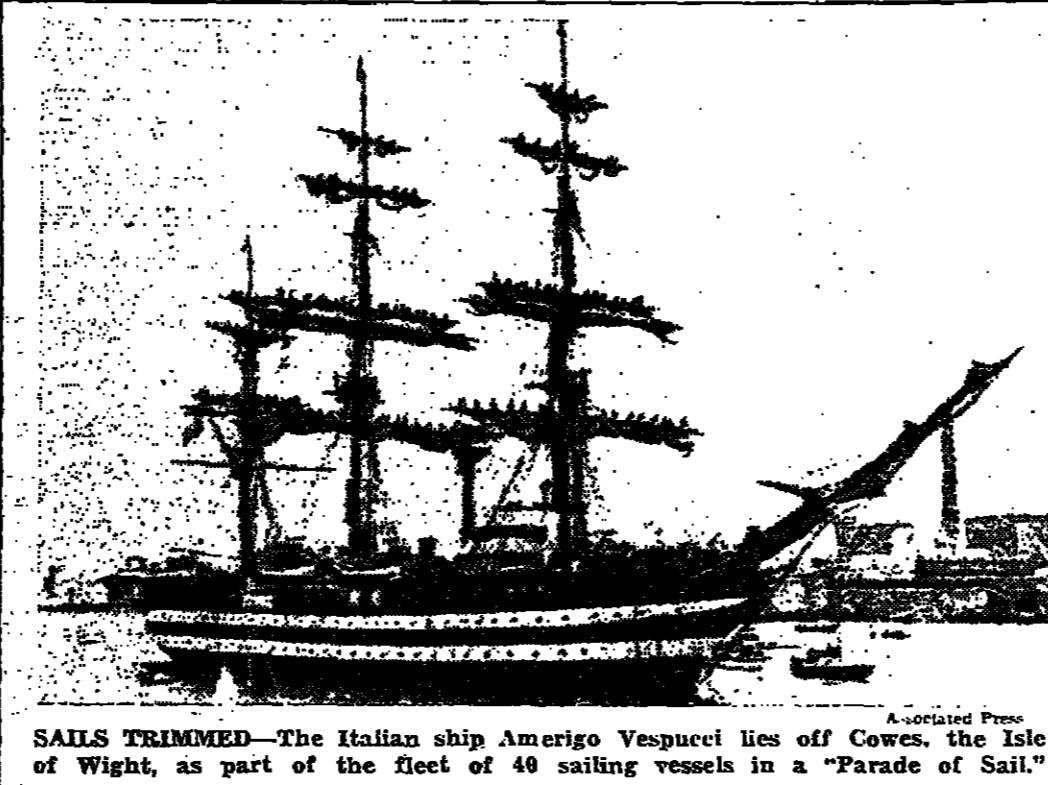
Ebasco Steel Corp. and Hard Volland, the company's joint operator in Tampa.

Florida Steel Co. company

pan Reports Seizure of Boat by Russians

OKTO, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—Soviet Union has unconfirmed that it is holding a Japanese fishing boat and its 13-man crew reported missing in the Sea of Japan four days ago, authorities said today.

The vessel is the 18th Japanese fishing boat seized by Soviet oil boats off northern Japan year, a government spokesman said. All the crew members are reported to be well. Seven men and at least 10 vessels being held by the Russians, he added.



Amerigo Vespucci lies off Cowes, the Isle of Wight, as part of the fleet of 40 sailing vessels in a "Parade of Sail."

Cholera and Floods Claim 119 Lives in Bangladesh

DACCA, Aug. 5 (AP)—The flood crisis in Bangladesh worsened yesterday as 119 persons died, most of them victims of a flood-related outbreak of cholera, officials said.

It was the 49th consecutive day of flooding in the nation. A total of 517 persons have died so far,

and the floodwaters have submerged 250 miles of roads.

Saturday, 20,000 of the country's 82,000 square miles of land were reported under water. Official estimates of damage topped \$60 million.

Millions of persons marooned in isolated areas were being evacuated to safer zones by the army and other government rescue teams. But the relief and evacuation process was slow because of a shortage of river craft.

The road between Dacca, the capital, and the country's only major port, Chittagong, remained disrupted.

Mr. Standley said that he had faced similar situations in his career as a law enforcement officer. "They are not the ones who were making illegal profits from the poppy," he said. "If they had been, they wouldn't be the poorest farmers in Turkey."

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Families of 2 Slain Hostages Praise Police

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 5

(AP)—Relatives of the two women hostages killed in the shootout that ended a siege at the state prison here have praised the Texas Department of Corrections for its handling of the situation.

Troy Standley, a former FBI agent and the former husband of Julia Standley, said that his family was aware of the official policy that no inmate with hostages would be allowed to leave the prison walls.

"If we did not have that little policy, we might as well tear down all the walls of all the penal institutions in the nation," Mr. Standley said yesterday.

Mrs. Standley and Elizabeth Beseda, another hostage, died Saturday night after 10 days as captives of three armed convicts, who also held 10 other hostages. Two of the convicts died and another hostage was wounded in the shootout.

Escape Attempt

The shooting took place during an escape attempt that the convicts apparently thought authorities had agreed to. Prison officials said later that they never had any intention of letting the convicts go free.

Mr. Standley said that he had faced similar situations in his career as a law enforcement officer. "They are not the ones who were making illegal profits from the poppy," he said. "If they had been, they wouldn't be the poorest farmers in Turkey."

Mr. Beseda said that W.J. Ercelle, the prison system director, and his associates "handled the situation with the greatest capability possible."

No Criticism

Two of the hostages who survived also said they had no criticism of officials' handling of the situation.

Ronald Robinson, 35, said that the rescue attempt by police was "as professional as could be done by any group of men under similar circumstances." Mr. Robinson is a doctoral student in criminal justice at Sam Houston State University and a teacher in the prison school system.

Ann Fleming, another of the hostages, said that she felt no bitterness for her captors or for the way the police handled the siege.

"We knew all along that a few had to die in order for others to live," the 50-year-old Mrs. Fleming said.

Brezhnev-Kadar Talks

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and the Hungarian party chief, Janos Kadar, held talks in the Crimea during the weekend, the government newspaper Izvestia announced tonight. It said that Mr. Kadar arrived in the Soviet Union Friday and left today.

14 Years Old and Maturing

Brasilia, an Imposing Capital, Lacks Third Dimension—Heart

By Marvine Howe

BRASILIA, Aug. 5 (NYT).—A good deal of courage, talent and hard work have gone into building this city of the future, but somehow the heart got lost along the way.

Brasilia is now 14 years old and maturing. It is no longer a mutant in the wilderness 540 miles west of coastal civilization, but has effectively become the federal capital of Brazil. The government ministries, official agencies, diplomatic missions, private companies and workers from all over the country have moved here, but the city appears lifeless except for the maddening swirl of automobiles.

"What we must do now is to humanize Brasilia," says the new governor of the Federal District, Almo Serejo Fariao, who has ambitious plans to complete the capital's unfinished works, fill in the empty spaces and expand.

The governor has called on Brasilia's two original creators, architect Oscar Niemeyer and city planner Lucio Costa, to help. The city's founder, former President Juscelino Kubitschek, gave Mr. Niemeyer and Mr. Costa complete freedom to build their dreams. However, after the establishment of the authoritarian military regime a decade ago, the two artists have kept their distances.

PFLP, Cited In Paris Bombing, Issues a Denial

PARIS, Aug. 5 (AP).—Statements purported to be from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, claimed responsibility for three bomb attacks in Paris early Saturday. The statements were received by several Paris newspapers today.

In Beirut, a spokesman for the PFLP denied today that it was responsible for the bombs. United Press International reported.

One person was slightly injured and material damage was heavy in the Paris explosions of canisters of bottled gas placed in automobiles outside the offices of the conservative daily newspaper *L'Aurore*, the rightist weekly newspaper *Minute* and the Jewish Social Fund, a relief organization.

The statements, photocopies of a typed text, said: "These newspapers, as well as some others that we have spotted, have consciously made themselves the instruments of criminal actions of the Israeli secret service in Europe."

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Associated Press
THE UNCUT VERSION—This strange looking creature, with perhaps the biggest fingernails in the animal world, is the pride of a Duisburg, West Germany, zoo. A magnificent specimen of the almost extinct giant armadillo, three feet long, weighing 80 pounds.

Sioux Fighting U.S. Decision On Their Claim to Black Hills

By William L. Claiborne

WAshington, Aug. 5 (WP).—By deducting the cost of rations given Sioux Indians nearly a century ago, the government is attempting to whittle down to only \$4 million a potentially huge land-claim settlement for the gold-rich Black Hills of South Dakota, according to a backer of a little-known amendment pending in Congress.

He said that the original pilot plan was conceived with three dimensions: monumental proportions for the administration buildings, medium scale for the residential areas and a crowded, congested area in the city center with pedestrian malls, cafes, restaurants, cinemas, bars and tea houses where people could meet.

Mr. Costa's original plan describes this city center as "a mixture of Piccadilly Circus, Times Square and the Champs-Elysées." Today, however, the center of Brasilia is mostly half-filled parking lots, with a large and generally empty shopping center on one side of the mall and a block of shops and movies under construction on the other side. Many people doubt that a heart can be grafted into the city at this point.

The Justice Department is appealing a ruling issued by the Land Claims Commission in February that set the 1877 fair market value for the Black Hills at \$17.1 million. The department is maintaining that the Indians should not be compensated at all because the land take-over was not a deprivation of property as defined under the Constitution's Fifth Amendment.

60,000 Indians

Mr. Sonosky declined to say how much he thinks the 60,000 Sioux living in the Dakotas, Montana and Nebraska should be compensated for the Black Hills. But, using a simple interest rate of 5 per cent a year, the figure would be many times the commission's \$17.1 million fair-market estimate.

The Black Hills case, which has been in and out of various courts since 1929, stems from alleged treaty violations after one of the few Indian wars that the U.S. government lost.

It was the war over the Bozeman, or Powder River, Trail, a campaign fought in 1866-67. The trail to the Montana gold fields cut through the Sioux hunting lands. After the war, a treaty giving the Indians almost everything they asked for—including the Black Hills—was signed. In the treaty, the government also promised the Indians food rations.

But when gold was discovered in the Black Hills, miners poured into the great Sioux reservation, in violation of a treaty term that barred non-Indians from the territory. In 1875, a presidential commission failed to negotiate purchase of the Black Hills from the Sioux. The government then ordered that no further attempt should be made to keep non-Indians off the great Sioux reservation, according to the Sioux.

Subsequently, the Sioux were declared to be hostile and the Army came in the spring of 1876. On June 25 of that year, Gen. George Custer's 7th Cavalry was defeated at Little Bighorn and 269 soldiers, including Custer, were killed.

The agency said the first group of 339 teachers, from Shanghai, Peking and five Chinese provinces, had left for Tibet recently "to help develop socialist education there in accordance with a State Council decision."

Rations to the Sioux were cut

The report said: "The survey fully documents the fact, well known to professionals in the field, that the labor-intensive performing arts, whose productivity cannot keep pace with the ever-increasing productivity of the industrial economy in which they exist, are faced with an ever-increasing gap between their operating costs and their earned income."

But the survey also states that "the very nature of performing groups along with their need for artistic freedom and goals make it both impossible and undesirable for them to limit their spending to what they can earn."

One interesting finding of the audit is that "each art form imposes limitations upon the extent to which the management, in its efforts to keep costs at a minimum while maintaining artistic quality, can vary cost components."

For instance, symphony orchestras—which do not have high costs of sets and costumes as do the opera and ballet—have a similar cost pattern throughout the country, and symphonies will spend more on artistic salaries and fees than any of the other forms.

Some Comparisons

Artistic payments by the 91 symphonies in the six-year survey period averaged 61 per cent of the orchestras' total budgets each year, compared with 33 per cent for theater, 45 per cent for

Eight Books a Year

70 Adventures Later, Englishman Goes West

By Helena Mathiopoulos

LONDON (IHT).—J. T. Edison was a postman in Melton Mowbray until five years ago. Before that, he worked in a factory producing pet food, and before that he owned a fish shop, and before that he was in the Army serving in Kenya and Hong Kong.

But all the while he was busy writing, first illustrated adventure comics, and then Westerns—in all—for Corgi paperbacks. They include "The Texan," "Apache Rampage," "The Arizona Ranger," "The Devil's Gun," "Rio Hondo Kid," "Calamity Spells Trouble," and many others, all translated into several languages "including Dutch."

Now that he has retired, Edison can manage to write about eight books a year. Each takes about eight weeks, although he once finished one, "Slaughter House," in 11 days. The past five years or so he has been able to live on his literary earnings, which average about \$2,000 a year.

His ambition is to see one of his stories on the screen "as long as they stick to my plot and don't muck things about." Edison has done some minor casting: Elvis Presley for "The Kid," Kirk van Nuyet for "Mark Counter" (his hero evaded from the muscle men in the Italian Hercules films) and someone as like Raquel Welch as possible for a glamorized version of Calamity Jane. But there is no one around to play his favorite, Dusty Fog. He would have chosen Audie Murphy, who died in a plane crash in 1971.

His West

Amazingly enough, Edison did not get to the West he describes so vividly in his books until this summer. He didn't think that mattered much, though, "because, anyway, my West is the Hollywood West, the Gene Autry-Roy Rogers and, especially, the Audie Murphy-West. I was meant to go last year, but the date, June

16th, clashed with the opening of the coarse-fishing season. As fishing is my burning, consuming passion, the choice was obvious."

Edison is reared on Westerns, but they irritated him, "because there was never enough detail about how the glorious hero caught the bloody villain! I take enormous trouble over researching details for my books, even, for instance, to the extent of writing to the Sheriff's Association of Texas, who sent me the entire penal code. Very nice the American police are, over things like that."

He himself is far from being an action man. "The truth is, I'm bone idle. I was forced to seek a job with the post office only when my doctor examined me and sent around the undertaker for my measurements the next day. I took the hint and looked for a job with plenty of exercise."

Writer's Block

Born into a family of coal miners, he is now 56, married, with six children ranging from 2½ to 8 years old. ("You've got to think of some way to keep tax down," he says.) "Background has nothing to do with writing. You are either born a writer or, you are not. That's all there is to it. None of my ancestors were, and none of my children either. I guess I was lucky, because a clever teacher at school encouraged me when he realized I'd never be any good at woodwork."

"The thing with writing is that you sometimes get really dry, and those are the worst times. I become impossible to live with and the wife packs me off to Ireland to fish. But it doesn't happen very often, because when I begin to feel short of ideas, all I have to do is walk around the corner



Penny Tweedie

J.T. Edison,

author and fisherman.

the need for it—that sells my Westerns. They were triggered off by my own boredom and need to escape from it. I think of plots all the time, especially while fishing. Sometimes a story changes itself while I'm writing it, and then I keep the original plot for another book."

While with the post office, I did my rounds as quickly as possible, then rushed to a cafe and wrote down rough drafts for stories. Now I sometimes wake up around 5 in the morning, remember how I then had to get up at 6 every day, and shudder."

"Escapism is absolutely essential in this long world, and it's past the Labor Exchange, and that sends me widening back to my typewriter."

After leaving school at 14, he was in a stone quarry for four years, and then joined the Army. It was while serving in Kenya that he began writing adventure stories about the settlers there.

This led to all sorts of illustrated comics for DC, Thomson, comic stories, pioneer stories, action stories, anything as long as it was fun and escapist "except for war stories, which never are."

"Escapism is absolutely essential in this long world, and it's

The Deepening Crisis in the U.S. Arts

By Stephen Isaacs

NEW YORK (WP).—America's performing arts companies—already groveling for donations to meet costs—are inexorably heading into a far steeper financial crisis, according to a survey of the arts released by the Ford Foundation.

The survey took several years to complete and encompasses 90 per cent of the spending by all nonprofit performing arts companies in the United States.

All the costs and income factors of 27 theaters, 31 operas, 91 symphony orchestras and 17 ballet and modern dance troupes were surveyed for the six years that ended with the 1970-71 season.

The foundation's survey—in effect a massive audit—said that in the 1970-71 season, local patrons' contributions to arts groups across the nation totaled \$36 million.

By the 1980-81 season, the survey speculated, it might take as much as \$55 million in local contributions just to keep the level of funding where they were in the 1970-71 season.

The report says that "... if the total earnings gap continued to grow throughout the present decade at exactly the rate it grew during the survey period, it would triple by 1980, even before any inflation factor was applied to it."

Earning Gap

The report said: "The survey fully documents the fact, well known to professionals in the field, that the labor-intensive performing arts, whose productivity cannot keep pace with the ever-increasing productivity of the industrial economy in which they exist, are faced with an ever-increasing gap between their operating costs and their earned income."

But the survey also states that "the very nature of performing groups along with their need for artistic freedom and goals make it both impossible and undesirable for them to limit their spending to what they can earn."

One interesting finding of the audit is that "each art form imposes limitations upon the extent to which the management, in its efforts to keep costs at a minimum while maintaining artistic quality, can vary cost components."

For instance, symphony orchestras—which do not have high costs of sets and costumes as do the opera and ballet—have a similar cost pattern throughout the country, and symphonies will spend more on artistic salaries and fees than any of the other forms.

Some Comparisons

Artistic payments by the 91 symphonies in the six-year survey period averaged 61 per cent of the orchestras' total budgets each year, compared with 33 per cent for theater, 45 per cent for

opera, and 41 per cent for ballet and modern dance.

But each of the other areas spent between 7 and 8 per cent of their money on scenery, costumes, light and sound, while symphonies spent but 1 per cent on that.

The survey says that there will always be a gap between what the companies can earn and what they need to spend, and during the survey period, income earned by the groups amounted to "from about one-half to nearly three-quarters of expenditures."

The gap between earnings and costs has been met thus far by contributions from private pa-

trons and from foundations such as Ford (which has given \$364 million to the arts) and from government grants. By far the greatest share has come from local contributions.

In the final season of the survey, 1970-71, local contributions totaled \$35,967,000. Foundations' gifts totaled \$4,193,000. Grants from local, state and federal government totaled \$7,778,000.

Because of the spiraling cost factor involved in the arts, the study says that "the conviction spreads now that if the arts are to remain healthy, and to make the contribution to the conditions:

In Attempt to Save Species

Falcons Bred in Captivity Take Lessons in Freedom

By Nancy Hicks

NEW PALTZ, N.Y. (NYT).—Two fledgling peregrine falcons, bred in captivity this spring, have been released here to learn to swoop and soar and hunt as the first lesson in their survival training for freedom.

The breeding, release and training of the falcons is part of an informal national experiment to save the species from extinction. The birds, which have been living in a covered nest stop the 10-story faculty tower of the New Paltz State Teachers College, will spend the next month being weaned by their "parent," Dr. Helene Meng, an ornithologist who three years ago was the first person successfully to breed peregrines in captivity.

When September comes, this pair is expected to be strong enough to join the southward migration. If they survive the flight to the tropics and back, they should settle next spring on the same family building or at least on a cliff in the nearby mountains, which two decades ago were heavily populated with the birds.

There are still a number of peregrines in Canada, and a few along the Pacific Coast and in the Southwest. A recent survey of the Rocky Mountains showed that there were only 20 pairs of the swift birds of prey in that area, only two of the pairs producing eggs that hatched.

Dr. Tom Cade, a professor at Cornell's ornithology lab, said: "There were no peregrine falcons born wild on the East Coast any longer; although they were numerous here years ago."

The survival training here is "a learning experiment rather than a serious attempt to re-establish these birds," according to Dr. Cade. He has been working with Meng in recent years, breeding the falcons in his laboratory rather than in Meng's experimental chamber in his backyard.

"We have to find out what problems there are in putting back birds bred in captivity," Cade said. "Getting them to learn to hunt and fly is not the real problem. It's making them strong enough to withstand the migration. Only half of the birds who leave an area return to it."

Over the years, numerous scientists had tried, unsuccessfully, to breed the bird in captivity, using a host of methods, including artificial insemination.

Meng, sitting down and "playing bird psychiatrist," to replicate the natural mating conditions in captivity. This method produced one bird the first year and three the second year. Then she sent his breeding pair to Cade, who bred 20 new falcons with several breeding pairs last year and 22 new birds this year.

"Live audiences cannot be enlarged for arts works that cannot be technologized, but those

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1974

FINANCE

Page 7

Action of Oil Arabians Postponed

Saudi Gulf States to Force Move

From Wire Dispatches
DUT, Aug. 5.—Announcement of Saudi Arabia's planned action has been postponed. It is rumored that it may be deferred indefinitely, fully well-informed Middle Economic Survey reports.

Attention has been given to the possibility that the auction—without prices set—will re-circulate oil's selling price the current 93 per cent of

stated price.

However, the publication says high-level consultations between the six Persian Gulf members of the Organization of Exporting Countries on the oil price question—the past ten days have Saudi Arabia to at least some participation of part participation oil.

Saudi announcement plans to hold the auction, set at 1.5 million barrels or roughly 18 per cent of oil's current allowable production, seems already overruled, said. It added that an oil announcement has been made and noted that there even rumors that the auction may have been put off indefinitely.

Iran and the United Emirates have said they rather keep the oil in the event of a price rise if the world was faced with oil—a reference adi plans to increase output.

OPEC Talks on Aid

NNR, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—

From the world's biggest oil-producing countries met here to discuss a centralized plan helping developing countries

are short of cash.

Members of the based OPEC, they discussed projected fund based on the revenues of the 12 OPEC

ministers agreed in principle to set up the fund at a meeting in Geneva on April 7.

The idea has since met resistance from some members who prefer intergovernmental controls to a centralized

plans have to be ratified by at least seven OPEC countries.

It is thought that some Arab states are not in

fund is designed to save

Third World development threatened by the shortage

following the massive increases in oil last year.

Fortune Lists Top Companies of World

Sales, Profits at Non-U.S. Firms Soar

Ernest Holsendorph
NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT)—
300 industrial companies in the United States set all previous records for oil earnings, according to magazine's 18th annual published today.

by such strongly based as Royal Dutch/Shell No. 1, as well as Unilever, British Petroleum and Steel. The top 300 companies combined sales 34 per cent ahead of the previous showing, and profits were 36 per cent.

comparison, the 500 largest industrial companies in sales by just 16.6 per cent, the first time in the Fortune has been keeping list, or in the 16 years of the foreign list, the non produced a combined the top 50 industrial companies in the world.

account, Fortune found of the world's 50 largest—headed by General

Exxon and Ford Motor—based in the United States, eight of the 10 largest, Germany had eight places, six, Britain four and Italy I the top 50 slots.

other seven of the 10 industrial companies in the world, Royal Dutch/Shell, General Electric, Texaco, Uniroyal and International Business Machines.

the performance of the companies was reflected the enormous economic in 1973, the performance exaggerated somewhat words double-digit inflation.

the results of foreignies were stated by for devalued American dollar figures were further.

But the main point can business was good even after adjusting for inflation.

listing of the 300 top non-industries contained a of highlights, including manufacturers of paper and products showed the largest sales gain of all, with 20 per cent.

U.S. Links Dip in GNP To the Sale of Aramco

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT)—The change in ownership of oil company thousands of miles away in Saudi Arabia's accounts for the entire decline in the U.S. gross national product in the second quarter, government statisticians have discovered.

The discovery, in the view of many economists, is another example of why GNP accounts must increasingly be interpreted with caution, including the judgment

Two Oil States Said to Buy U.S., U.K. Bonds

PARIS, Aug. 5 (IHT)—

Saudi Arabia has reportedly agreed to buy \$1 billion of U.S. government bonds while Kuwait will buy \$1 billion of U.S. debt and \$750 million of U.K. government securities, the weekly publication Middle East Money (Memo) said today.

The purchase of the bonds, both in the United States and Britain, were said to have begun last Thursday.

Details of the agreement were said to have been outlined in a letter from U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon to Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian finance ministers during his visit to the Middle East last month.

Memo says Mr. Simon said that the United States can absorb anything from \$75 million to \$750 million a month from Kuwait beginning Aug. 1 for a period of three to six months and suggested that the figure for Saudi Arabia could reach up to \$2 billion a month.

Mr. Liebling points out that the change in corporate ownership, and the accompanying drop in return profile, "has nothing whatever to do with production or employment or consumption at home."

He has calculated what is called the "gross domestic product," a measure used by most other countries which excludes income flows from abroad. This measure showed a tiny increase of 0.1 per cent in the second quarter instead of the 1.2 per cent decline reported for the GNP.

Mr. Liebling argues that such measures as industrial production, employment and electric power production indicate that the economy grew in the second quarter. However, he concedes that the GNP, quite apart from the distortion caused by overseas oil income, showed weakness in several import sectors.

A deposit equal to 5 per cent of the value of the goods has also been introduced for all imports of consumer goods. A deposit of 30 per cent has been introduced for equipment imports.

It was expected that equipment for the construction of power plants will be without deposit.

For adverse crop conditions are threatening hard times at a minimum, officials at the Agricultural

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1974—Stocks and Divs In S										1974—Stocks and Divs In S										
High	Low	Dly	In	S	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg/pe	High	Low	Dly	In	S	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last
9	6	McGrawH	.50	6	17	7%	750	780+	760+	%	6%	Playboy	.12	5	7	4	37%	37%	37%	37%
6224	28%	McIntyre		4	220	30%	2014	2014	2014	-1	10%	Plessey	1.250	4	14	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
3516	14%	McKee	.50	4	26	17%	16%	17%	17%	+1%	80%	PNM	1.180	3	20	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
2904	36%	McLean	.72	5	14	25%	25	25	25	-1%	80%	Polaroid	.32	20	70	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
1132	15%	McLoyd	.20	4	13	27%	27%	27%	27%	-1%	12%	Ponderosa	.5	5	15	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
1944	9%	McNeil	.20	4	24	9%	9%	9%	9%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	11	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
47	13%	Medco	.20	4	51	17	16%	17	17	+1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
3324	32%	Medco	.20	4	1	34	34	34	34	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
2814	14%	Medusa	1.40	6	2	18%	18%	18%	18%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
261	14%	Medusa	1.40	6	6	9%	9%	9%	9%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1188	6%	Melvin Sh	.45	5	520	7%	750	710	750	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
524	2%	Menard	.32	5	11	28%	28%	28%	28%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
45	35%	MercerSt	.30	5	25	47%	44	44	44	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
86	65%	Merkel	.40	5	11	38%	38%	38%	38%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1136	31%	Meredith	.70	3	4	8%	8%	8%	8%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1516	71%	Merrill Lynch	.56	4	450	4%	500	500	500	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
4236	16%	MesaPay	.55	4	125	14%	125	125	125	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1076	6%	Mesabank	1.10	4	11	17%	17%	17%	17%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
2524	16%	Mesabank	1.10	4	13	1	17%	17%	17%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1836	9%	MesaPay	.55	4	210	5%	200	200	200	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
2416	16%	MesaPay	.55	4	560	10%	500	500	500	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1616	71%	Mesabank	1.10	4	11	10%	10%	10%	10%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1716	16%	Mesabank	1.10	4	13	1	10%	10%	10%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
12	16%	MICRTube	1	4	5	5%	5%	5%	5%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1178	27%	Microdot	.50	3	22	17%	17%	17%	17%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1376	7%	MICRTr	.10	2	5	34%	34%	34%	34%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
78	11%	MIGSUS	.70	5	344	10%	350	350	350	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1226	5%	MIDUM	.510	3	14	5%	5%	5%	5%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
2216	5%	MIDUM	.510	3	36	10%	10	10	10	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
3416	16%	MIDUM	.510	3	45	10%	10	10	10	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1836	7%	MIDUM	.510	3	29	8%	8%	8%	8%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
2066	6%	MIDUM	.510	3	238	24%	235	235	235	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1464	16%	MIDUM	.510	3	25	24%	24	24	24	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
21	16%	MIDUM	.510	3	20	2%	20	20	20	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
2466	16%	MilesRiver	1	5	17	14%	14	14	14	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1512	12%	MioPac	p.t.	5	4	23%	23%	23%	23%	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
2466	20%	MioPac	.70	7	19	10%	10	10	10	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1596	5%	MioPac	.70	7	23	10%	10	10	10	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
2116	37%	MioPac	.70	7	23	10%	10	10	10	-1%	12%	PorterG	1.52	4	13	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
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2116	37																			

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK		Aug. 5.—C.
prices in primary markets as reported today in New York except		
Commodity and unit		Mon. Ye.
	FOODS	
Cocoa Accra, lb.	1.05	
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	.63	
	TEXTILES	
Print cloth 54-60 38 1/2 yd.	* .36	
	METALS	
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	190.00	
Iron 3, Phila., ton.	174.16	
Steel scrap No. 1 avg Pitt.	125.125	
Lata, spot, lb.	2.45	
Copper elec., lb.	8.51-8.57	
Ink (strals), lb.	4.21	
Zinc E St L back, lb.	2.64-1.0	
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.35	
	COMMODITY Indices	
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) —	538.1	
* Nominal, + Asked.		
NEW YORK FUTURES		
	AUG. 5, 1974	
	WORLD SUGAR No. 11	
Sep.	29.75	28.80
Oct.	28.05	27.20
Mach.	34.45	23.55
May	22.65	22.51
July	21.00	20.40
Sep.	19.70	18.95
Oct.	18.35	17.90
	WOOL	
Oct.	143.5	143.5
	COCOA	B140.0
Sep.	81.65	78.65
Dec.	71.30	65.90
March	66.35	63.90
May	63.80	60.25
July	59.50	58.50
Sep.	57.75	57.30
Dec.	55.30	55.00
	COPPER	
Sep.	83.10	80.50
Oct.	82.50	80.70
Dec.	83.29	80.49
Jan.	82.50	80.70
March	83.60	80.80
May	82.50	80.40
July	82.30	81.45
Sep.	82.30	81.50
	POTATOES	
Nov.	4.84	4.52
March	5.65	5.21
Monday's		
New Highs and Lows		
	NEW HIGHS-2	
Footh Miner	GPWest Unit	
	NEW LOWS-154	
Abbott Lab	Gen Food	PaPL 8
Adams Exp	Gen Host	Penzu
Advan Inv	GTE/Fl pB	Philip A
Aetna Jet	Ga Pacific	Poppe T
Aetna Lit pf	GaPw 7.72pf	PSEG 1
Albertsons	Gibralt Fin	PSEG 2
Allison Mtg	Gillette Co	Plurolate
Alleg Pw	Greyhound wt	Quaker
AmGen Ins	Haw Elec	RCA 3
AmesDep St	HCA Martin	Refian
Asdi DGds	Hillenbrand	Reilan
Baker Ind	Hubert Cp	Revco
Bain Ind	Holiday Inn	Reynold
Beat Food	Hoo Ball	Richt M
Section Dick	Houghl Miff	Robins
Benefi Co	HseF 2.50pf	Savannah
Bentli Spf	Huggs Tool	Scherg
Berkey Pho	Indiana Gas	Shervin
Best Prod	Int'l & pi J	SherW
Brantif Imf	Interpace pt	Signi 2
Brown Grp	Japan Fnd	Skelly I
Buff Forge	Jewel Cos	Soeast
Cabot Corp	Jewelfor	Sparry
Carter Hawl	Johnson John	Squibb
CentHud Gas	Joy Mtg	SIDDI 1
ChaseFd Bn	Kreche SS	Stanley
Chi EastIII	Lithon picpf	Sterl D
ChrisC cvpf	LomN Fin	Technik
CIT Financi	Marley Co	Textron
Citzns Mtg	Masonite	Thom B
Clev Clff	MasMu Mtg	Transan
Coca Cola	Matsush El	Traveled
Colgate Pf	McLean Trk	Tri Com
Colum Soh	Merck Co	TriSco
Cohwell Mts	Miles Lab	TRW 4
Corm Oil pf	Mohasco	Tyco C
Cn/Pw 7.72pf	Monroe Eq	US Lea
Conti Mtge	Nabisco	USLIFIE
ConfData pf	Nat Airlines	Utah P
CrownZell pf	Nat CityLin	VE172 7
Dennis Mtg	Nat Detroit	White P
DeTe 9.22pf	Neptune Int	WamC
DeTe 7.25pf	NewEng GE	War Se
Dial Finl	Net Detroit	WellFam
Distr Seag	Net Detroit	Wm Put
Duke 8.70pf	Neptune Int	White
Eagle Pich	NorCan Gas	Wristle
EMI Ltd	Op/Pw 8.48pf	
FePa 1.29pf	Pac Lghts	
GAC Corp	PavLess Dg	
GAF Corp	PePL 8.60pf	
Gen Am Inv		

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$200,000,000

S. S. Kresge Company

Convertible into Common Stock, unless previously redeemed, at a conversion price of \$35½ a share, subject to adjustment in certain events.

Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, Vol. 30, No. 4, December 2005
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THE FIRST BOSTON C

LEHMAN BROTHERS **MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH**

Incorporated BLYTHE EASTMAN DILLON & CO. DILLON, READ & CO. INC. *Incorporated* DREXEL BURNHAM & CO.

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Incorporated

August 6, 1974.

Fig. 1. The effect of the addition of 10% of polyacrylate polymer on the properties of the polyurethane film.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wang

ACROSS

- Blockhead
- Texas landmark
- Baseball gambits
- Least bit
- Of the hip
- Put forth
- Greek letter
- Balloon's ancestor
- Did a yard chore
- Aztec foe
- Snake to Ovid
- Lady of Spain
- Fairy queen
- rate
- Standing by
- Golf strokes
- Head parts
- Give the eye to
- Page
- Fog up
- Santa's time
- River of France
- Venezuelan copper center
- Reads electronically
- Smog component
- 47 Right Prefix
- 49 Essential
- 50 Concurus of eds.
- 52 N.Y.-N.J. mountains
- 56 Transval city
- 59 Kind of diet
- 62 Uncertainty
- 63 Pentagon initials
- 64 In reserve
- 65 Spanish city
- 66 Arden
- 67 Kennel noises
- 68 Certain bags
- 69 Common prefix
- 1 Betel palm
- 2 Squashed
- 3 Directly
- 4 Excuses
- 5 Alcott
- 6 W.W. II powers
- 7 Rat's fare in rhyme
- 8 Stewpots
- 9 Lament
- 10 Agrippina, e.g.
- 11 Unfamiliar
- 12 A crowd, in Naples
- 13 Criterion: Abbr.
- 21 Tossed off
- 22 Impurity
- 25 Molten rock —a Date
- 26 Consecrate
- 29 At hand
- 30 River of Mississippi
- 32 Pop
- 33 Obstruct
- 34 Loftily
- 35 Brice
- 37 Rise high
- 38 Unrelenting
- 44 Daisies
- 46 Overplays
- 48 High-pitched
- 51 V.P. in Cairo
- 52 Wystan Hugh
- 53 City of Utah
- 55 City of Utah
- 56 Cracker or skip
- 57 De — (fresh)
- 58 Parisian night
- 59 Soho swell
- 60 — spree
- 61 Evergreen

DOWN

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- 670 Santa's time

Cardinals and Phillies Split Twin Bill

LOUIS, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Brock singled, scored twice, stole three bases yesterday as St. Louis Cardinals won lightcap of a doubleheader, after Mike Schmidt's two gave the Philadelphia 2-1 victory in the the every move receiving

an ovation from the crowd, Brock led off the first with a single, stole second and scored on Tim McCarver's single.

The Cards made it 3-0 in the second inning when loser Dick Ruthven walked Brock who again stole second. Ruthven also walked Ted Sizemore and Baker McBride stroked a double, bringing

them both home and chasing Ruthven.

Brock began a three-run rally in the fifth with a single and another stolen base. However, McBride hit into a fielder's choice and Brock was caught in a rundown; allowing McBride to take second.

Brock also stole a base in the first game, giving him a total of four for the day and 72 for the season. Brock is well ahead of Maury Wills' pace, when he stole 104 bases in 1962, and he also may overtake Max Carey's National League record of 738 career stolen bases. Brock now has 707.

Braves 4, Giants 2

Giants 5, Braves 2

At San Francisco, left-hander Mike Caldwell and Elias Sosa combined on a four-hitter to give the Giants a 5-2 victory in the second game and a split of a doubleheader with Atlanta.

The Braves won the opener, 4-2, on a two-run ninth-inning homer by Dusty Baker.

Caldwell, now 10-3 for the season, had a no-hitter until Hank Aaron doubled with one out in the seventh inning. Ivan Murrell then singled to score Aaron. Caldwell was knocked out in the ninth by back-to-back doubles by Baker and Aaron and Sosa came on to get the final two outs.

Padres 2, Padres 0

At San Diego, Fred Kendall's sacrifice fly in the 14th inning drove in Nate Colbert with the only run of the game as the Padres edged Cincinnati, 1-0, in the nightcap after the Reds won the opener, 7-2.

Dave Freisheim blanked the Reds on eight hits in 13 innings in a magnificent performance before rookie Rusty Gerardt came on to pitch the 14th and get the victory. Clay Kirby went nine innings, Clay Carroll went two more before Bonine came on in the 13th to take the loss.

In the first game, Dick Baney picked up the victory, his first decision of the year, in relief of starter Fred Norman, who departed with one out in the fifth and the Reds trailing, 2-1.

Indians 4, Brewers 3

Brewers 8, Indians 3

In the American League, at Milwaukee, Ken Berry drove in three runs with two hits and Don Money added a two-run homer as the Brewers shelled Gaylord Perry and beat Cleveland, 5-3, in the second game of a doubleheader.

Texas reliever Steve Foucault had the dubious honor of losing both games. In the nightcap, he gave up a two-run homer to Bill Melton in the bottom of the sixth inning which climaxed a four-run rally that gave the Sox an 11-3 advantage.

White Sox 6, Rangers 3

White Sox 13, Rangers 10

At Chicago, Jorge Orta drove in five runs with four hits to lead the White Sox to a 13-10 triumph over Texas and a double-header sweep after Bart Johnson pitched a nine-hitter in the 6-3 opening game.

Orta, who collected a single, a pair of doubles and a homer in the second contest, also had the key hit in the seventh inning of the opener to help the Sox break a 3-3 tie.

Texas reliever Steve Foucault had the dubious honor of losing both games. In the nightcap, he gave up a two-run homer to Bill Melton in the bottom of the sixth inning which climaxed a four-run rally that gave the Sox an 11-3 advantage.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	58	48	.547	-
Cleveland	55	50	.529	2
Baltimore	54	52	.520	3 1/2
New York	52	54	.490	6 1/2
Detroit	52	55	.495	6 1/2
Milwaukee	52	56	.481	7

Western Division

Oakland	63	45	.583	-
Kansas City	54	52	.500	8
Chicago	54	53	.500	8 1/2
Texas	53	54	.488	11
California	43	67	.437	11

Sunday's Results

Kansas City 16, California 4 (15).

Kansas City 3, California 0 (15).

Minnesota 3, Oakland 1 (odt).

Chicago 7, Detroit 2 (15).

Cleveland 4, Milwaukee 3 (15).

Milwaukee 3, Cleveland 3 (odt).

Detroit 6, Baltimore 1 (odt).

Baltimore 7, Boston 4 (odt).

Boston 7, New York 3 (odt).

Monday's Games

Baltimore at Detroit, 2.

Oakland at Minnesota, 2.

Texas at Chicago, night.

Boston at New York, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	55	52	.518	-
Philadelphia	55	53	.517	1
Baltimore	54	54	.500	2 1/2
New York	52	56	.486	6 1/2
Detroit	52	55	.495	6 1/2
Milwaukee	52	56	.481	7

Western Division

Los Angeles	73	37	.661	-
Cincinnati	66	44	.560	5 1/2
Montreal	55	55	.500	15
New York	45	58	.442	21
Chicago	45	60	.432	21

Sunday's Results

Kansas City 16, California 4 (15).

Kansas City 3, California 0 (15).

Minnesota 3, Oakland 1 (odt).

Chicago 7, Detroit 2 (15).

Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 3 (odt).

Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 1 (odt).

Atlanta 4, San Francisco 2 (15).

San Francisco 5, Atlanta 3 (odt).

Boston 7, Montreal, rain.

Sunday's Results

Los Angeles 2, Houston 1 (L).

Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1 (odt).

St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 0 (odt).

Chicago 7, Detroit 4 (odt).

Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3 (odt).

Atlanta 4, San Francisco 2 (15).

San Francisco 5, Atlanta 3 (odt).

Boston 7, Montreal, rain.

Sunday's Games

Boston at Detroit, 2.

Oakland at Minnesota, 2.

Texas at Chicago, night.

Cincinnati at Los Angeles, night.

Atlanta at San Diego, night.

Boston at Montreal, rain.

Sunday's Games

California 2, Houston 1 (L).

Baltimore 6, St. Louis 1 (odt).

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Art Buckwald

A Do-Nothing Executive

WASHINGTON.—The thrust of President Nixon's new economic policy is to do nothing. The administration's economic advisers have decided that, except for blaming the American people for inflation, it would be much wiser just to sit out the economic storms swirling around the nation and see what happens.

The director of the Economic Office of Doing Nothing is Chauncey Armageddon and, since he doesn't have much to do, he very kindly agreed to see me in the Executive Office Building of the White House.

When I walked into his office, he was making paper airplanes from economic reports and selling them across the room.

"Mr. Armageddon, you must have one of the toughest jobs in the administration."

"I should hope so," he said. "It isn't easy to do nothing about an economic crisis of this proportion. But, fortunately, I've got the full backing of the President. I also have managed to put together an excellent staff of economists who believe in a laissez-faire philosophy."

"What do you do?" I asked. "I beg your pardon?"

2,100-Year-Old Text Discovered In Chinese Tomb

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (AP)—China has excavated two 2,100-year-old tombs and found a document written on silk which may be the original version of a book by Suo Ma-chien, China's most famous historian, says a Kyodo News Service report from Peking.

The Kyodo report said that excavation of the Han dynasty monuments in Hunan province, South China, was disclosed last week to a Japanese archaeological delegation.

Jade bronze and lacquer ware also were found in the tombs together with what is thought to be Suo Ma-chien's book "Shih Chu," "Records of the Historian." Kyodo said Suo Ma-chien is considered the Oriental equivalent of Herodotus.



Buckwald

"How do you do nothing about the economy?"

"Oh," Armageddon chuckled, "I get you. Well, we do a lot of things. Our main function is to prevent other people in the government from doing anything. For example, when a report comes out that the cost of living has gone up, we immediately contact the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and tell them to do nothing about it. If we see unemployment rising, we call in the labor people and explain to them why it would be better to ignore it."

"How do you feel about high interest rates?"

"We feel very strongly about them. That's why we're not doing anything about them."

"What's your position on double inflation?"

"The President is very concerned about two-digit inflation and has instructed us to make it one of the highest priorities. He told me personally that if we do nothing about anything it has to be inflation."

"I imagine your office also concerns itself with tax reform."

"We certainly do. If you have tax reform, you'll be setting economic forces to work that no one will be able to control. The administration's position is that, if we don't do anything about tax reform, we will have made a major accomplishment toward the fight for a stable economy."

"Mr. Armageddon, is there any point that you could foresee where the President might have to do something about the economic state of the country?"

"I can't see anything on the horizon. If we produce more and buy less, then the marketplace will take care of itself. The key to a strong economy is the public's confidence in its leaders."

"Since President Nixon has the confidence of the country, and they know he has neither the time nor the intention of doing anything, the American people will solve their own problems, which is the way it should be."

"Nobody wants a president to tell him what to do when it comes to such personal matters as inflation, high prices and unemployment."

"Your phone is ringing," I said to Armageddon.

"I know, but I'm not going to answer it," he replied.

"Why not?"

"It might be somebody who wants me to do something about an economic problem and, if I don't take the call, I won't have to do anything about it."

"What do you do?" I asked.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked again.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a third time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fourth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a sixth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a seventh time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked an eighth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a ninth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a tenth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked an eleventh time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a twelfth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a thirteenth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fourteenth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifteenth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a sixteenth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a seventeenth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked an eighteenth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a nineteenth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a twentieth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a twenty-first time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a twenty-second time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a twenty-third time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a twenty-fourth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a twenty-fifth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a twenty-sixth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a twenty-seventh time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a twenty-eighth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a twenty-ninth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a thirtieth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a thirty-first time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a thirty-second time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a thirty-third time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a thirty-fourth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a thirty-fifth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a thirty-sixth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a thirty-seventh time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a thirty-eighth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a thirty-ninth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a forty-thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a forty-first thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a forty-second thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a forty-third thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a forty-fourth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a forty-fifth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a forty-sixth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a forty-seventh thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a forty-eighth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a forty-ninth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-first thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-second thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-third thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-fourth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-fifth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-sixth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-seventh thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-eighth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-ninth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-tenth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-eleventh thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-twelfth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-thirteenth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-fourteenth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-fifteenth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-sixth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-seventh thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What do you do?" I asked a fifty-eighth thousandth time.

"I beg your pardon?"

"What